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The Republican Ticket

CONGRESSIONAL.

First District—
CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, of Rock.
Second District—
L. B. CASWELL, of Jefferson.
Third District—
GEO. C. HAZELTON, of Grant.
Fourth District—
HERMAN SMITH, of Sheboygan.
Fifth District—
GEORGE GRIMMER, of Kewaunee.
Sixth District—
H. L. HUMPHREY, of St. Croix.
Seventh District—
THAD. C. POUND, of Chippewa.

SENATORIAL.

For State Senator—Seventeenth District—
HAMILTON RICHARDSON,
of Janesville.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—
JOHN J. CONSTOCK, of Janesville.
For Register of Deeds—
CHARLES L. VALENTINE,
of Janesville.
For County Treasurer—
WILLIS HILES, Town of Janesville.
For County Clerk—
SILVESTER MORGAN, of Lima.
For District Attorney—
JOHN W. SALE, of Janesville.
For Clerk of the Court—
A. W. BALDWIN, of Milton.
For County Surveyor—
EDWARD RUGER, of Janesville.
For Coroner—
WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Fulton.

PARKER'S REMARKABLE "FLOP."

Mr. Charles H. Parker has evidently seen in his political dreams the handwriting on the wall. Conscious that he could not, under any circumstances, win on the flat platform, he has undertaken to face both ways. Knowing that he could not gain the support of honest money Democrats if he stood broadly on his own platform of irredeemable fiat money, he found a device by which he could seemingly entertain both soft and hard money principles, and thus delude the Greenbackers, and cheat the Democrats who advocate an unflinching and a redeemable paper currency. To perform this political trick, this financial somerset, he sought and obtained the aid of a very fit person—Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Racine. Mr. Doolittle is a sort of a hard money Democrat; but he wanted a pretext on which to support Parker. He wrote to Parker and Parker wrote to him. They put their heads together and agreed upon an admirable plan. Doolittle was to write to Parker suggesting certain financial theories in accord somewhat with the views of Doolittle and other Democrats who could not exactly go to the extreme greenback doctrine, and Parker in an innocent way was to assent to them and then stand upon a different platform than that adopted by the Greenback convention at Elkhorn, on the 1st of August. Anything to win, and to dissipate the cloud which darkens his Congressional course, is Mr. Parker's battle cry.

The Greenback platform, our readers will remember, says that the all paper issued by the Government should be a "full legal tender in payments of all debts, public and private, without regard to the material of which it is composed." Mr. Parker has preached this doctrine himself and he has hired his man Stewart to preach it for him, also. Both have denounced coin as a basis of value, and Stewart, who is in the employ of Parker—(both keeping company in canvassing the District) has time after time in his speeches in behalf of Parker, demanded with all the force he could command, the total disregard of gold as a standard of value, and Parker inflated with the Greenback craze, assented to it. But what does Parker now say after meeting Doolittle and fixing things for the hard money Democrats? Over his own signature he says, "I am in favor of making and keeping all our paper currency of equal value with gold and silver."

His own platform, and Stewart has hired spokesman, discard any such doctrine. But under the advice of Doolittle Parker still repudiates the full legal tender quality of all the paper issued by the Government, so prominently set forth in his own platform adopted at Elkhorn, and says in the "fixed up" correspondence with Doolittle:

"If this made [the treasury notes] equal in value to gold and silver coin, which all concede to be full legal tender, it would do nothing to their value, practically, to declare them legal tender. The present bank notes, which are not legal tender, they would be received in payment of debts. I assent to this view, with the assurance and understanding that such notes, or certificates, would become a portion of the permanent currency of the country, practically equivalent to legal tender notes, in the payment of all debts, public and private."

Here is a complete backing down from the position in which he placed himself at Elkhorn. Then he would have all currency a legal tender—now he would not. Then he would have nothing to do with gold as a basis of value—but now, since he has seen Doolittle, he would have gold as a basis of value. Then he would inflate—but as Doolittle suggests that inflation would be a good thing Parker rather believes he wouldn't inflate. In short, he would now assent to anything Doolittle might suggest which would enable him to ride both the Greenback mule and the sound money horse. Such political trickery, such shiftings financial theories, and such perfect demagoguism, were never before exhibited by any Congressional candidate in this District.

At the suggestion of Doolittle, Parker agrees to another thing, that it would be wise to abolish our present banking system in order that "great good" may be attained, that "great good" being the saving of from 10 millions to 15 millions a year interest. For this reason alone, he would abolish the best banking system the United States ever had. But let us see about that. Suppose the banks were abol-

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

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NUMBER 171

lished, as Parker desires, the account would stand about this:
Annual gain on saving of interest.....\$12,840,000
Annual loss of taxes.....17,000,000
Net annual loss.....\$4,160,000
Now, by suspending the present banking system, and replacing the bank circulation with government notes or certificates, the annual loss to the people would be nearly 5 million dollars. Is that the reason why Parker wants them abolished?

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

The entire strength of the Republican party should be called out this fall, not only in Rock county where large Republican majorities are usually given, but in every county in the State. Now, as much as any other time in the history of the party, should it utilize its forces, harmonize its views, and work for one common purpose—a good currency and victory. There is not the faintest shadow of an excuse why a Republican should be what is now called a Greenbacker. It is as inconsistent for a Republican in 1878 to turn against his party and run after Greenbackism, as it would have been for him to have abandoned his party in 1860, and entered the slaveholder's movement. Then the party was pledged for freedom, and land for the landless; now the party is pledged for an honest and a safe currency—a currency which will remain the same value over night, a currency which is just as good for the laboring man as for the capitalist; a paper dollar which will circulate in every part of the United States carrying with it the full value of a gold dollar. The party is furthermore pledged to a defense of the public faith and credit, and so far the mission of the Republican party has been successful. Under the last Democratic administration, the credit of the United States stood exceedingly low, abroad, the Government not being able to borrow money for less than 12 per cent; now European capitalists are anxious to get our bonds at 4 per cent. This shows the difference between the two parties in administering the affairs of the Government.

The party should not forget its grand achievements in the past, and it should not forget that there are grand achievements for it still in store. In its day it has been the mightiest and the purest political organization the world ever saw. The history of other countries does not furnish a parallel to it, and it should not be abandoned now. The upbuilding of all our industries, the protection to agriculture, the advancement of the workingman, the revival of trade, and the welfare of commerce, depends upon the financial policy of the Republican party—which is an honest currency and plenty of it, a restoration of public confidence, and maintaining the public credit. With this policy enforced, good times will speedily return,—without it, they never can return.

Parker, in his new platform drawn by Doolittle, says it would not be "wise, just, or proper, to disregard the settled and conscientious convictions of those who aim at the same great good." The aim of the Republican party is to make the currency not only as plenty as the demands of business require, but to make it absolutely as good as gold, and yet Parker says because the Republican party entertain these views, it and its financial policy should be overthrown!

A farmer in one of the adjoining towns attended one of Stewart-Parker's Greenback meetings last week, and attentively heard Stewart present the case for Parker. When the harangue was finished, the farmer told his friends that on that kind of doctrine there was no more chance of Parker going to Congress than there was of "John Pease's pig climbing up the church steeple and whistling Yankee Doodle!"

The Republican Convention for the First Assembly District will meet at Footville, on Friday, the 27th. The Republicans are strong in that District, and should not permit themselves to be defeated after the fashion of last year. A unity of action and a good nomination will elect their candidate.

The monument to the lamented Governor Harvey has been finished, and will soon be put in place over the grave at Forest Hill cemetery, near Madison. It is made of Quincy granite and is very handsome and elaborate considering that it cost only \$700, that being the amount appropriated by the last Legislature.

If the Democrats keep on quarreling in Milwaukee, and the Republicans bestir themselves, and make a wise determination to work in harmony, they will elect a man to Congress over Mr. Deuster, whom the News refuses to support.

The Republicans of the Sixth District in this State will hold another Convention on the first of October to nominate a candidate for Congress. A good Republican would have no trouble in leaving Bouck standing in the rain.

The coin value of the currency now in circulation is 733 millions of dollars, which is over 150 millions more than it was in 1865, and yet the Greenbackers are constantly harping about "contraction."

If a man can't get to Congress on three platforms, it is very evident that the office does not seek the man. Parker has three already, and the campaign has only commenced.

The eruption of Vesuvius following so closely on the heels of Parker's new departure, is quite significant.

ROBBERY IN COURT.

A Would-Be President Follows Out this Role as Robber.

Another Chapter in the Desperate Work Resorted to by S. J. Tilden.

While His Rascality was Being Proved in Black and White in Court at Marquette.

Hired Thieves Rush into the Court Room and Make Off with the Records.

And Make Good Their Escape With the Stolen Books.

Unfavorable Weather for Fever Sufferers in the South.

A Great Reduction in the Death Rate at All Points.

Though the Plague is Reported as Spreading in the Country.

One of the Potter Fraud Witnesses Lynched in Louisiana.

Fresh News from All Parts of the West in Our Special Dispatches.

THE PLAGUE.

The Disease Spreading in the Country—An Unprecedented Mortality Among Young Men.

Special to the Gazette.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The spread of the yellow fever here and at Memphis, in the country, has greatly increased. The mortality among the young men is unprecedented, and there is no hopes of an abatement until a killing frost reaches us, of which there are as yet no prospects. The relief fund now foots up a total of three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Dr. N. A. Lindly, who arrived from Memphis to-day, with the yellow fever, was sent to the quarantine.

A STORM.

A Tremendous Storm of Wind, Hail, and Rain.

Special to the Gazette.
CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A tremendous storm of wind, rain and hail struck this city about noon, and lasted until 2 o'clock, doing considerable damage to window glass, carriages and shipping. The telegraph is interrupted.

Governor Culom to-day revoked the requisition of the Governor of Nebraska for Carroll, who is figuring in the courts here. There is question as to whether he had the right to revoke.

STANLEY.

The Dean of Westminster in New York, the Guest of George Bancroft.

Special to the Gazette.
NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, is in town, as guest of the venerable George Bancroft, who will give a great dinner to his guest. The reverend gentleman leaves for Hartford to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

General Grant En Route for Paris.

Special to the Gazette.
PARIS, Sept. 25.—General Grant and party, who are now in Switzerland, en route for this city, were banquetted at Zurich last night. Speeches were made by the leading personages of the Swiss government, and were responded to by the ex-President.

ORANGE TRIALS.

Lively Interest in the Proceedings at Montreal.

Special to the Gazette.
MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The Orange trials here are exciting a lively interest by all classes. Judge Rumsey, in his charge, said that the Orange parade provoked breaches of the peace.

FAILED.

A Deficit in a Massachusetts National Bank.

Special to the Gazette.
BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The reported deficit in the amounts Woolston National bank is twenty thousand dollars. Edward Turner, one of the directors, resigned and E. H. Dawson has been appointed to the vacancy.

A BIGAMIST.

A Man with Many Names and Many Wives Goes to Sing Sing for Eight Years.

Special to the Gazette.
NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Adolph Hoffman, the man with many wives, as well as many names, was sentenced to-day to Sing Sing, for the term of eight years.

HAYDEN.

Special to the Gazette.
HARTFORD, Sept. 25.—Hon. H. C. Robinson of this city, has authorized statement of Rev. Mr. Hayden at Madison, is bound over for trial of the charge of killing Mary Sannard. He will assist in defence without charge.

POLITICAL.

Special to the Gazette.

MENIDEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Judge Jas. Phelps was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Second District.

RANK RASCALITY.

A Most Disgraceful Proceeding in Court at Marquette.—Tilden's Hired Robbers.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 24.—One of the most daring pieces of rascality that has ever occurred in this vicinity was perpetrated last night. For a time depositions have been taken here to be used in the suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden for delinquencies in the payment of taxes. Yesterday the facts derived from certain books of accounts containing accounts of the former transactions of the New York Iron Mine (Tilden's mine) began to bear heavily against him. During the examination of Mr. W. L. Wetmore, a witness, the books were handed to Mr. Tilden's counsel, Thomas Harland, of New York, and were placed by him in a pile near the door of the office in which the testimony was being given. At about 9:30 o'clock last evening, while the Commissioner was being taken the testimony was quickly proceeding with the examination, not suspecting that foul play was intended, two men suddenly rushed into the apartment, seized the books, and passed them to some one unknown standing outside on a stairway. This party, in the twinkling of an eye, leaped into a carriage, which had been provided for the occasion, and which contained an assistant in the theft, and drove off at a furious rate of speed toward Negaunee. Mr. Wetmore and others were at the time in the Commissioner's office, and he, seeing the robber making for the stairs, but the villain, rushing to the other carriage, side of the eluded him and escaped. An accomplice waited at the foot of the stairs, it is supposed for the purpose of insuring the escape of the conspirators. The carriage in which the robbers made their escape was, about two hours later, overtaken by mounted officers, but was found to be empty. No further clue has been found as to their whereabouts.

The Hon. Roger M. Sherman, Assistant United States Attorney of New York, who has been taking testimony in the case of the Union Pacific against Samuel J. Tilden, it is understood, has obtained sufficient evidence to show that Mr. Tilden's income from the New York mine was much larger than the whole income upon which he paid tax.

THE PLAGUE.

The Weather Unfavorable to the Fever Spreading in the Country—Decrease in the Death Roll.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—Deaths, fifty-eight; cases reported, 139. Total cases, 8,111; total deaths, 2,572.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—From noon to 6 p. m. fifteen deaths were reported and 131 cases, of which fifty-five date prior to the 21st.

The fever is spreading through the country. In addition to places heretofore reported it has appeared at the Riochoc plantation, in Bayou Teche, Terrant, Boeufs, St. Bernard Parish, Stafford's Landing and Catahoula Parish.

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 24.—Weather clear and warm. Many relapses are reported. The weather seems to have a bad effect on convalescents. Only three deaths, the smallest number in several weeks. The number of new cases is not known. It is thought that President Rockwood, of the Highlands, will survive to-night. His critical condition causes general sorrow throughout the city.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 24.—There was a lull to-day as compared with the bustle and excitement which characterized yesterday's work. The report of deaths shows a decrease, as the Board of Health officially gives the names of "but thirty-eight who have died during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night, thirty-seven being from yellow fever, and of these thirteen colored."

MICHIGAN FRUIT.

End of Michigan Peaches.—The Crop Only Half as Heavy as Last Year.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 24th.—We are just concluding our peach shipments for this season. The crop proves to be only about half as heavy as last year, yet what it lacks in volume is made up in price in a great degree, so that our fruit growers are receiving nearly as much money for this year's crop as they did for last. Our apple crop is not as good this season as usual, the season having been unfavorable for the proper growth and development of the fruit. We shall have a good many apples, however.

LYNCHED.

One of the Potter Fraud Witnesses Lynched in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—It is reported here to-day that at 2 o'clock Saturday morning in the parish of West Feliciana, Thos. Dalton, colored, who testified before the Potter committee, was first beaten unmercifully, and then hung until dead. The statement was made to the Times correspondent by a negro claiming to be a friend of Dalton from Feliciana.

FATALLY INJURED.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 24.—At half-past 2 this afternoon Patrick Fitzgerald, a young man employed by the Chicago and North-western railway as night watchman, from Anasika to Lytle's station, near this city, was run over by cars in the gravel pit near Onalaska and fatally injured, six cars passing over his legs above the knee, and also lacerating the left arm, all the fingers of his left hand being cut off. He was sitting on a stool when the train came out of the pit. The engine bumped into the end of another train, and he was knocked off his seat under the cars, and six passed over him.

Mr. Alanson W. Beard, of Boston, a heavy manufacturer of clothing, says times are looking up, and that "we can have no return of business confidence without certainty as to the money in which business is to be done. Under the present

system the currency will take care of itself. All the Government has to do is to make good its promises."

The crop of cranberries in this State promises to be much reduced on account of the late frost. Berlin expected to ship 20,000 barrels, but the estimate now is that 10,000 will be the yield.

Thurman is now asking, is there a Democratic party? and the National Democratic Committee is enquiring is there one A. G. Thurman to be found in Ohio?

Kind Words from Abroad.

Henry Vincent, the great English orator, writing from London to one of our citizens, among other things says: "I wish you success in your enterprise. In the growing West you have an ample field in which to work. I watch your political movements with great interest, and, at times, with anxiety. I wish to see the great Republic grow in political wisdom, virtue, and stability, for no greater calamity could befall the world, than any failure in the working out of the Republican problem. Accept my warm regards. Always faithfully yours,
HENRY VINCENT.
J. S. Bliss, Esq., Janesville, Wis.

A Brooklyn man deposited \$300 with Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, 12 Wall Street, New York, as a margin on 100 shares, St. Paul R. R. Stock. The stock was disposed of six weeks afterwards realizing \$2,400 profit. Their Weekly Financial Report, is sent free.

DIED.

McCULLOCH.—At Racine, ARTHUR, son of J. P. and S. A. McCulloch, aged three years, eleven months and six days.

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUNT & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, September 25
Flour—Patent \$2 10 per sack; Minnesota \$1 50 per sack; Wisconsin \$1 50 per sack.
Buckwheat Flour \$2 50 per 100 lbs.
Rye Flour—\$2 00 per 100 lbs.
Wheat—Good to best milling spring 70¢ 75 shipping grades 50¢ 65
Buckwheat hull 40¢ 50¢ according to quality and
Beans—dull at 75¢ 80 per bushel.
Corn—No 1 30¢ 35 per bushel; No 2 25¢ 30 per bushel; No 3 20¢ 25 per bushel.
Meal—coarse, 80¢ per 100; bolted 20¢ per 100
MIDLANDS—No 1 100 lbs. Ton \$16
condition.
Rye—in good request at 40¢ 45¢
Barley—Choice samples at 40¢ 45¢ per 50 lbs
condition; fair quality 40¢ 45¢.
Corn—new shelled per 50 lbs, 31¢ 33, new do new ear 30¢ 31¢ for 75 lbs
Oats—good local and shipping demand at 16¢ 18¢ mixed 16¢ 17¢.
Peanut—50¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$20
Timothy Seed—60¢ 65 for 40 lbs according to quality
Clover Seed—at 31¢ 35 per 40 lb bushel
Potatoes—new 40¢ 50¢ per bushel, other varieties 30¢ 35¢.
Butter—good demand at 14¢ 15¢
Eggs—plenty at 10¢ 11¢ 12¢
Hides—Green, 50¢; calf 30¢ 35¢; Dry, 12¢ 14¢
Wool ranges at 27¢ 31¢; 1/4 off for unwashed
Sawed Lumber—Range at 50¢ 55¢ 25¢ each
Dressed Hogs—well to butchers at 50¢ 55¢ 80 per 100 lbs for light and heavy
Live Stock.—Oattle \$3 00 \$3 75 per 100 lbs; Hogs 25¢ 30¢ per 100 lbs
Poultry—Turkey, 60¢ 70¢; Chickens 50¢ 60¢

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, September 21
Flour—quiet and unchanged
Wheat—unshelled, and opened 5¢ cent higher, and closed firm; No 1 Milwaukee hard new 110¢; No 1 Milwaukee 91¢; No 2 Milwaukee 91¢; September 91¢; October 91¢; November 91¢; No 3 Milwaukee, 77¢; No 4 Milwaukee 67¢; rejected 58¢ cents
CORN—No 2 35¢ 40¢
OATS—No 1 21¢ 22¢
RYE—No 1 14¢
BARLEY—No 2 spring 105¢ 110¢
LARD—mess \$8 12 cash
LARD—prime steam 6 50¢
CATTLE—Range at 4 to 40, 42¢ according to quality and grade.
LIVE HOGS—3 75¢ 85¢
SHEEP—Range at 3 75 to 4 00 according to condition and weight.
BEDDING—Timothy 105¢ 115¢; Hay 120¢ clover 4 25
BEANS—1 70¢
BUTTER—Range from 12¢ 30¢.
EGGS—115¢ 120¢ fresh.
CHEESE—84¢ 90¢.
HONEY—for comb, 15¢; for strained, 5¢ 6¢
WOOL—Washed 30¢ 35¢; unwashed 30¢ 35¢
TALLOW—60¢
HOPS—New 40¢, old 40¢

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 21
During the afternoon, the markets were well attended, and the trading was fairly active.
No 2 spring wheat was fairly active at lower prices. Seller October sold at 89¢ 88¢ 84¢ cents and closed with buyers at 88¢ cents; Seller November sold at 89¢ 88¢ cents and closed with buyers at 89¢ 88¢ cents; seller September was nominal
Flour—shippers were again light buyers, and the markets ruled quiet
OATS—35¢ cash;
OATS—19¢ cash;
RYE—No 2, 45¢
BARLEY—New No 1 \$1 17¢
PORK—cash \$8 05¢ 10¢
LARD—cash 64¢ 45¢
LIVE HOGS—3 70¢ 80¢ according to grade.
WISKEY—100¢
HOPS—\$2 00 3 25¢
HONEY—Good to choice new comb boxes at 15¢ 16¢ cents.
SUGAR—Granulated, @ 10¢; Standard A 9¢; cents
CHEESE—74¢ 75¢ 50¢ according to quality
EGGS—Fresh @ 16¢
BUTTER—21¢ 22¢ 15¢ 20¢ according to quality

STONE MILLS.

NOTES ON THE PROSPECTS.

Office at Corner of Franklin & West Milwaukee Street, O. C. Exchange.
Where is kept the following brands of flour: Choice Patent Flour, Best Minnesota Wheat Flour, and Rolled Flour, Made without the use of Mill Stone; also all kinds of feed; Good Flour exchanged for Good Wheat; Cash paid for Wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A

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CHICAGO MARKET.

